

So we are going to take action next week on domestic terrorism legislation, and I hope both sides send an unmistakable message against the ascension of White supremacy that threatens the fabric of this Nation.

BABY FORMULA

Mr. President, one final note on baby formula, yesterday, President Biden invoked the Defense Production Act to respond to the shortage of baby formula that is hurting parents and caretakers of newborns across the country. The President is taking the issue seriously. Invoking the DPA was exactly the right response.

I cannot imagine how hard the shortage is for families who have been impacted. There is already such a burden on a mother of a newborn child; we can't let this formula shortage be another stressor for mothers in this country.

The Senate should likewise take action to help our Nation's parents. Yesterday, the House passed a pair of bills to address the baby formula shortage—including one with over 400 votes—that will make sure that parents who rely on the Federal nutrition programs can continue to access baby formula in the face of supply chain shortages. I hope the Senate will pass both of these bills.

Here in the Senate, Senator STABENOW and Senator BOOZMAN are championing nearly identical legislation to the bipartisan WIC bill that overwhelmingly passed the House. I hope the Senate can consider this bill immediately and send it to the President so we can send swift and tangible assistance to working parents feeling the brunt of this shortage.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE POTENTIAL CREATION OF A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE ACT

Mr. President, on one additional very happy note, today, my colleague Senator HIRONO, in a few minutes, will ask consent to pass important legislation to create a congressional Commission on the creation of the first national Asian-American history and culture museum right here in the Nation's Capitol.

I am elated and thrilled to support bringing to the floor and voting for this long-overdue step that will help establish one of the greatest museums dedicated solely to telling the story of Asian Americans throughout history. It is a story that is long overdue.

Asian Americans, from the country's founding, have played a giant role in shaping our country. Much of that history is unknown. And we see the growing and vibrant Asian community, from so many parts of the world—from the Middle East, from South Asia, from East Asia, from Southeast Asia, and everywhere else—all coming to America and working hard and growing families and establishing businesses and making America great.

With all the bigotry that we have seen and the increase in violence now on Asian Americans, we have to rebut that nasty view that some people have.

And forming a museum that will show the greatness of this community—past, present, and future—will be so important because, from the beginning of our founding, Asian Americans have played a great role in shaping the country.

Too much of the history is unknown. Students never even come across these stories and lessons in school. That is disappointing. But it is also why this Asian-American history and culture museum is so important. An Asian-American history and culture museum would celebrate the achievements with all Americans and all the world and exalt our wonderful, growing, strong, beautiful Asian-American community.

I thank Senator HIRONO for her work and yield the floor to her.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak up to 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE POTENTIAL CREATION OF A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE ACT

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I thank the majority leader for his words and his very strong support of the Asian-American Pacific Islander community and his support for this bill that I am calling forth today.

As we celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, we have an opportunity to pass meaningful legislation to establish a Commission to study the creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture.

This bill is straightforward. It establishes an eight-person Commission, appointed equally by House and Senate majority and minority leadership. The Commission will be composed of individuals with expertise in the research, study, and promotion of Asian-American Pacific Islander history.

This Commission will submit a report to Congress, at which point we should act. Asian and Pacific Islander American communities have made significant contributions to American life, but despite these undeniable contributions, our communities have largely been excluded or erased from American history. If not invisible, API groups are often pejoratively depicted as foreigners, always "the other," instead of people who have lived in and positively contributed to this country for generations.

These narratives have fueled xenophobia and racism, contributing to decades of racism, racist laws, and discrimination—and, of course, most recently led to the rise in attacks in hate-related incidents against members of our communities.

A National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture would help combat these harmful narratives

by sharing API history on an unprecedented scale, and we should consider whether or not such a museum should be feasible.

With this bill, we can demonstrate our commitment to showcasing the significant contributions of the API community to our country's fabric. I think it is really important for our country to better understand how the Chinese Exclusion Act, Executive Order No. 9066, which led to the incarceration of 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II and decades of racial laws, contribute to the API experience today.

The establishment of this kind of museum should not be controversial, and it has been done before with regard to the National Museum of African American History and Culture, the National Museum of the American the Latino. These museums represent progress. They help us better understand one another and our shared history as Americans.

Now we have a chance to build on this progress by creating a Commission to study a similar museum to highlight the history and legacy of the API individuals and communities in this country, and, of course, this bill represents a significant step toward an America that celebrates and encourages the rich diversity of our people.

With that, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3525 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3525) to establish the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3525) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

BLACKWELL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACT

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 300, S. 2490.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2490) to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which

had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I thank Senator CORNYN for this bill that we are about to agree to by unanimous consent. It is called the Blackwell School National Historic Site Act.

I ask unanimous consent that the Cornyn amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5042) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the map information)

On page 4, strike lines 7 and 8 and insert the following:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Blackwell School National Historic Site Proposed Boundary”, numbered 593/178387, and dated February 2022.

On page 5, strike lines 21 through 24.

On page 6, line 1, strike “(2)” and insert “(1)”.

On page 6, line 4, strike “(3)” and insert “(2)”.

The bill (S. 2490), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2490

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Blackwell School National Historic Site Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Blackwell School, located at 501 South Abbott Street, in Marfa, Presidio County, Texas, is—

(A) associated with the period of racial segregation in Marfa public schools; and

(B) the only extant property directly associated with Hispanic education in Marfa since the other buildings were torn down after the Blackwell School closed in 1965;

(2) the Blackwell School is a tangible reminder of the period during which the doctrine of “separate but equal” dominated education and social systems;

(3) despite being categorized as “white” by Texas law, Mexican Americans were regularly excluded from commingling with Anglo individuals at barbershops, restaurants, funeral homes, theaters, churches, and schools;

(4) the spectrum of experiences of students and teachers at the Blackwell School are an important record of life in a segregated school in the context of the history of Texas and the United States;

(5) Mexican and Mexican American culture and history in Marfa is tied to the Blackwell School, which for more than 50 years served as a leading feature of the Hispanic community, illustrating the challenge of maintaining cultural identity in a dominant Anglo society;

(6) Hispanic influences continue to be seen in social and religious organizations, business and government institutions, and shared experiences of language, food, and music in Marfa, Texas;

(7) the historic Blackwell School building is a physical record of—

(A) the longevity and beauty of the distinctive design and craftsmanship informed by traditional techniques and materials; and

(B) the transition from the purely vernacular to the period of materials, design, and workmanship made available after the arrival of the railroad;

(8) the original historic school building and grounds on which the Blackwell School building stands provide an authentic setting to commemorate and interpret the history of the Blackwell School;

(9) the Blackwell School is closely associated with the broad patterns of local, State, and national history in the area of school segregation; and

(10) Mexicans and other members of the Latin American diaspora have placed a high value on education as a means of economic, social, and political advancement, but Hispanics and Latinos have not always had equitable opportunities and access to quality educational facilities in the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Blackwell School National Historic Site Proposed Boundary”, numbered 593/178387, and dated February 2022.

(2) NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—The term “National Historic Site” means the Blackwell School National Historic Site established by section 4(a)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLACKWELL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established the Blackwell School National Historic Site in the State of Texas as a unit of the National Park System to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the Blackwell School, including—

(A) the role of the Blackwell School as an academic and cultural cornerstone in Marfa, Texas; and

(B) the function of the Blackwell School within a segregated system of education in Texas and the United States from the period of 1885 through 1965.

(2) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The National Historic Site shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that—

(A) a written agreement has been entered into by the Secretary with the Marfa Unified School District providing that the Blackwell School shall be donated to the United States or co-managed with the Secretary for inclusion in a national historic site to be managed consistently with the purposes of a national historic site; and

(B) a sufficient quantity of land or an interest in land within the boundaries of the National Historic Site has been acquired to constitute a manageable unit.

(b) MAP.—

(1) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the map.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ACQUISITION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the National Historic Site by—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase with donated funds; or

(3) exchange.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the National Historic Site in accordance with—

(A) this Act; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary to prepare a general management plan for the National Historic Site, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the National Historic Site in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION.—On completion of the general management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives the general management plan prepared under that subparagraph.

(e) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements with the Blackwell School Alliance and other local, regional, State, academic, and nonprofit partners for interpretive and educational programming, technical assistance, and rehabilitation relating to the National Historic Site.

(f) WRITTEN CONSENT OF OWNER.—No private property or non-Federal public property shall be included within the boundaries of the National Historic Site or managed as part of the National Historic Site without the written consent of the owner of the property.

Ms. HIRONO. I yield the floor.

H.R. 7691

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, every day, brave Ukrainian soldiers are preventing Putin from posing a bigger threat to the region and the West by stopping his unquenchable thirst for power. Supporting this effort is in our national security interests, and we can do it without putting Americans in harm's way.

While we must tackle challenges at home, we can't ignore threats abroad. Make no mistake: Putin is a threat.

Just as this administration's failure to secure the southern border has encouraged more illegal immigration, failing to support Ukraine's sovereignty will only encourage further aggression by Russia and embolden others, like China.

I wish President Biden had done more sooner to put Ukraine in a position to repel the Russian invasion we all knew was coming. I think there were some in his administration who were advising President Biden to be cautious in our support to Ukraine lest we provoke Putin into doing what President Biden was publicly warning he was about to do. In retrospect, that looks foolish. That said, our support to Ukraine to date has been and continues to be a worthwhile investment in our security.

On the other hand, President Biden should be as concerned about breaches of our U.S. border as he is about Ukraine's border. Both are national security and humanitarian crises and neither should be ignored. My colleagues and I will continue doing our part, including by demanding a vote to uphold title 42.

When it comes to a murdering thug like Putin, history shows us that waiting too long to act can have devastating consequences. That is why we must continue sending humanitarian and military aid to Ukraine while also

fortifying our military. A Ukrainian victory will put Russia in its place and make other countries, namely China, think twice before taking aggressive military actions of their own. In these moments, it is our responsibility to support peace and preserve a stable world for future generations.

The bill the Senate will soon vote on is at least as much an American national security bill as it is support for Ukraine's heroic fight for survival. In fact, roughly 25 percent of the funds in this bill are allocated to replenish U.S. weapons stockpiles. This isn't money for weapons for Ukraine, but to ensure that, even after all the military aid we have provided to Ukraine, we have sufficient stockpiles to ensure our national security in case of another contingency. In fact, a combined total of roughly 40 percent of the funds in this bill will go to fortify our military, both at home and in Europe. Roughly 50 percent of the funds in this bill will go to supplying specific equipment needed by Ukraine's military, as well as the militaries of our NATO frontline allies, and to meet the humanitarian needs of Ukrainians suffering from Russian attacks.

I have heard from hundreds of Iowans whose hearts go out to the people of Ukraine after seeing countless reports of Russian brutality. Because of our own history, Americans naturally sympathize with an underdog seeking freedom and independence in the face of an imperialist tyrant. But, as I have said, this bill is not primarily about sympathy for Ukraine, as natural as that is.

This bill is about American national security. By fighting and dying to defend their land, Ukrainians are doing us a favor. Putin is a threat. If he is stopped in Ukraine, it will save greater expense in American taxpayer money, not to mention the potential spilling of American blood. This bill is not cheap, but compared to the size of our economy, our investment in Ukrainian victory is still smaller percentagewise than that of several Eastern Flank NATO allies, who know full well that any weapons transferred to Ukraine now are ones our own troops won't have to use to defend NATO territory in the future. This is a good investment in our future security.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 368, H.R. 7691, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Patrick J. Leahy, Richard Blumenthal, Mazie Hirono, Christopher Murphy, Tina Smith, Robert Menendez, Christopher A. Coons, Michael F. Bennet, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Benjamin L. Cardin, Elizabeth Warren, Edward J. Markey, Tim Kaine, Patty Murray, Jack Reed, Sheldon Whitehouse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on H.R. 7691, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 86, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 190 Leg.]

YEAS—86

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Barrasso	Heinrich	Risch
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rounds
Blunt	Hoeven	Rubio
Booker	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Cantwell	Johnson	Schatz
Capito	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Carper	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Casey	King	Shaheen
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Shelby
Collins	Lankford	Sinema
Coons	Leahy	Smith
Cornyn	Lujan	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sullivan
Cotton	Markey	Tester
Cramer	McConnell	Thune
Cruz	Menendez	Tillis
Daines	Merkley	Toomey
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Ernst	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Fischer	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Grassley	Portman	

NAYS—11

Blackburn	Hagerty	Marshall
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Braun	Lee	Tuberville
Crapo	Lummis	

NOT VOTING—3

Brown	Rosen	Van Hollen
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). On this vote, the yeas are 86, the nays are 11.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Cloture having been invoked, the motions to commit and the amendments pending thereto fall, and under the previous order the pending amendments are withdrawn.

The clerk will read the title of the bill for the third time.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

VOTE ON H.R. 7691

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 191 Leg.]

YEAS—86

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Barrasso	Heinrich	Risch
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rounds
Blunt	Hoeven	Rubio
Booker	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Cantwell	Johnson	Schatz
Capito	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Carper	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Casey	King	Shaheen
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Shelby
Collins	Lankford	Sinema
Coons	Leahy	Smith
Cornyn	Lujan	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sullivan
Cotton	Markey	Tester
Cramer	McConnell	Thune
Cruz	Menendez	Tillis
Daines	Merkley	Toomey
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Ernst	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Fischer	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Grassley	Portman	

NAYS—11

Blackburn	Hagerty	Marshall
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Braun	Lee	Tuberville
Crapo	Lummis	

NOT VOTING—3

Brown	Rosen	Van Hollen
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The bill (H.R. 7691) was passed.

SMALL BUSINESS COVID RELIEF ACT OF 2022—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 4008, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 344, S. 4008, a bill to provide COVID relief for restaurants, gyms, minor league sports teams, border businesses, live venue service providers, exclave businesses, and Providers of transportation services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4046

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise here today to talk about the IRS. It is not going to take long because it is so easy to understand.